

"Adelaide," in sending directions for making this beautiful edge, writes, "I have enjoyed so much the knitting and crochet patterns from week to week that I am happy to add my mite whenever I find anything pleasing in the way of patterns. I am making this edge in macrame flax for mantels or border to table covers, and have added the fringe to show the effect if used for these purposes. Without the fringe, and made of fine linen or cotton thread (this is 40) it is pretty for underwear, pillow cases, etc. If used in macrame flax a ribbon may be Brawn through the open spaces."

Make a chain of 16 stitches, turn and put thread over hook and make 6 trebles (or a shell) in 5th stitch; fasten in 6th stitch, then make 4 chain and a shell, as before in 5th stitch; now you are across; turn and make 4 chain, then 6 trebles (or a shell) in centre of shell on first row; fasten in chain of 4 (under the chain, not in any stitch.)

Make a chain of 4, then a shell in centre of next shell on first row, and fasten in last treble of same

Turn, make 4 chain and a shell in centre of shell on 2d row, then 4 chain and a shell in next shell; do not fasten, but make a scallop in chain of 4 by making 12 trebles, putting thread over twice in each treble; then turn, making one stitch, then thread over and a shell of three trebles between 2d and 3d trebles of large scallops.

Fasten between next 2 trebles, then thread over. put hook between next 2 but one treble, and draw the thread through the three threads on hook; then make a shell of 3 trebles in between next 2 trebles; fasten between next 2 as before, until you are across the scaliop; fasten in the last treble of large scallop and turn; thread over and make a shell of 6 trebles in centre of shell, as before; this completes

INFANT'S SACQUE IN BASKET STITCH. A correspondent at Saratoga Springs—name not given—sends the following directions for a sacque for child of two years in basket or erazy stitch:

Take 412 oz. Shetland floss or double zephyr, and 3 or 4 yards of ribbon. Begin with 17 squares for the neck and crochet 2 rows. In the third row the widening for the shoulder is begun. First crochet 6 squares, then in the same opening as the 6th square occupies place another square; crochet across the row until 6 squares from the end are reached, when two squares are to be placed in the same opening; finish the row. This widening is to be repeated in each row, being careful that 6 squares and no more are kept on each side of the widening for fronts. Work 10 rows in this way, and then arrange for sleeves.

Begin a chain of 9 stitches in the last added square; join this to the sixth square toward the middle. Repeat on the opposite side for second sleeve. This gives for width of armholes 6 squares and 9 chain. Finish body of sacque before making sleeves. Crochet across until reaching the 9 chain, in which form 3 holes as in beginning of the sacque Do the same in the 2d 9 ch. The return row will be basket stitch all the way across, as each of these holes will be filled with a square. Continue the rows until there are 22 in all, counting down the front of the sacque, without widenings.

BORDER.-Begin with a treble erechet formed so ely that it will be about 1 inch high; this is to be made in the place where the last 3 chain of preceding row is joined. The next treble crochet is to be placed in the upper point of the first square of the row; from 2 more treble in same point, not so loosely as the first. Repeat across. This will form a row of one long treble in the hollow between each square, and 3 shorter treble in the highest point of each square; the top of this row, unlike the others, should be even across the sacque, and although the treble stitches are loosely made as to height, the edge of the row is to be no looser than that of the

After completing the sacque run a narrow ribbor through this row, over the longer treble and under the 3 shorter. Crochet 3 more rows of basket crochet, the squares of the first of these 3 rows to be formed in the top stitch of the long trebles; the last row may be improved by forming the squares of five treble and one short treble, omitting the 3 ch. Crochet a similar row on each front.

Sleeve,-Begin in one of these holes in under side of arm-hole; crochet 9 squares and unite last square of row with first : crochet 9 rows in this manner, then crochet border same as on lower edge of sacque; only 1 row less in depth. Run ribbon through and finish with bows on back of sleeve. Neck .- One row of basket crochet in upper edge of

row of holes; this should standerect. A second row of squares crowded into the same holes at base of erect row, to be turned down; a third row may be added to form a deeper collar by crowding a row of squares in beside the first row of squares in the body of sacque; fasten down to the sacque the second and third rows of collar. The ribbon run through neck should be long enough to in loops; a small bow at back of The border may be still further finished by erocheting around it a row of short or half trebles, and on reaching the highest point of each square make two or three loops of chain stitch. If this is done on the border of the sacque it should also be made on the sleeves and the lowest row of collar.

This sacque may be made larger by adding 3 mor squares in the first row : the fronts will then have 7 squares in each; to increase the length extra rows should be added before crocheting the border; lengthen the shoulders by additional widened row Our correspondent describes basket stitch as fol

Make a row of chain stitches divisible by 3; in thes form a row of holes by crocheting 1 treble, 3 chain and 1 treble. In the first of these holes crochet 3 treble. 3 chain ; fasten the chain in the same hole by drawing the worsted through the hole and the last chain stitch; fill each hole in the same manner. On reaching end of row turn the work : crochet 3 treble and 3 ch, into the opening between the 3 ch, and last treble of the last square of preceding row. Repeat across. Always turn the work at the end of row.

A description of the stitch will also be found on page 6 of THE WOMAN'S EXTRA No. 59. The directions there may be modified by beginning each row after turning with 4 or 5 chain instead of 3, and working 3 chain on the top of each DC, in place of 2, to form the first treble of each square. Also for DC in Extra 59 read treble, and for single substitute DC.

A HANDSOME RUG.

M. H. F. kindly writes: amusing and instructive to a little sister that I dere to do my part toward its long life and useful-

nees.

"I sent you the Railroad Stocking recipe some months ago. Some correspondent lately asked where I get Armstrong & Brainerd knitting silk for 29 cents a ball ? At one time, only at Ehrich's now at Macy's and Sterns' and Altman's.

Mrs. L. H. C. wants directions for rugs; h

very pretty one. In most all homes there are small bits of Brussels carpet; take them and ravel them out, procure a piece of burlap (coarse and loose) and

a large wooden crochet needle, divide your

crinkled strands of wool, the dark carpet ravellings

The rug should then be lined with burlap, or a strip of cotton carpet, which lies flat.

SCRAP-BAG.

lain.
4th row; Over, knit the rest plain.
5th row; Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit the rest

7th row: Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit the rest

weeted ore even aggiomerated, and may be throw to the swine.

All salutations from us both! ralete et nos amate!

HUMORS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

or at the edges.

from the light; lay them evenly in piles; draw a pattern upon your burlap; take four of the strands and hold over your finger on the under side, plunge the crochet needle through and bring up a loop of soundings (which illustrates the article) exhibits very strikingly the analogy of the relation of the two pennsulas of Florida and Yucatan to the Gulf Stream on the one hand, and the basin of the Gulf on the other. The eastern shores of both fall off steeply into deep water, while the Gulfward shores are bordered by the shelf, 100 to 130 miles in width, which breaks off into deep water at the 100-fathom line. It would thus seem a priori probable that both peninsulas were elevated at the same time and to a somewhat similar extent as regards their low-lands; and if so, this event cannot but have the wools that will be about twice as deep as the ordinary loop of a Brussels carpe Repeat this operation at intervals of half an inch, putting in the light strands in a pattern on a ground filled in with the dark, or in plain rows, then making a fringe of the ravellings as deep as one wants either all round somewhat similar extent as regards their low-lands; and if so, this event cannot but have exerted a considerable influence in diminishing the volume of the Gulf Stream passing inside of Cuba, and in greatly restraining the peripheric Gulf current. Such events could not have failed to exert some influence upon the climate of the regions concerned, as well as upon the nature of the Gulf-border deposits.

Cannot something be done toward a procupt SCRAP-BAG.

CROCHETED CIRCULAR.—Mrs. E. H. J. asks for directions for crocheting a circular or cape of single zephyr or Germantown, the size to be adapted to a child of ten years. She wishes to make a hood for the back of the cape if possible, and adds: "I think if the cape is made in shaded wools it will be prettier than a sacque for so large a child." Will some one of our kind contributors oblige Mrs. J. with the directions she wishes?

Cannot something be done toward a prompt solution of this interesting problem in American WOVEN MATS.—Mrs. A. L. Garvin writes: "Mrs. L. H. C. kindly tells how to make a mat by cutting thin goods in half-inch pieces, and gathering them through the middle, and sewing on burlap. If she will have them woven, like rag carpet, she will find them more durable, and very pretty. Finish at the ends with black fringe. geology, upon which depend so many other mooted questions of first importance? A single season's yachting excursion along the shores of Mexico would, under the hands of a well-posted observer, be amply sufficient to settle all the main points. Even a few specimens of rock from prominent points might go far toward the elucidation. But any such exploration should be made, not with a view to the discovery and naming of new fossils, but with that of working from the base line of the well-observed facts and regions toward those yet to be observed, and of unifying that which of necessity must have been evolved as a unit. That in order to accomplish this end the weary catalogue of spurious species that now encumber out lists of Tertiary shells must be thoroughly revised from the present biological point of view, is unfortunately true. Nowhere would a richer field reward the labors of the faithful worker. The time for this has certainly come—but where is the man? observer, be amply sufficient to settle all the ends with black fringe.

DIFFICULTIES IN WORKING.—M. M. says: "I have tried the 'Lemonseed Lace' also the 'Rose-leaf Lace', and cannot get the second row of either right; there don't seem to be enough stitches, consequently I can go no further." Upon examination the editor finds these patterns correct and thinks that Miss M. must have misunderstood the directions in some way. Will she kindly say at what portion of the rows she finds herself at fault. M. M. adds. "I have tried the 'Diamond shell edging,' and find no difficulty in working the pattern, but have, I think, improved it in one place (i. e., if I understand the pattern). If the lady who has trouble with it will send stamp I will send her a sample from which, I think, she can work it. Address "M., West Rindge, N. H." M. M. will find the patterns she desires in Tribune Knitting Extras, Nos. 62 and 75. She can have the four handsomely illustrated knitting extras containing a great variety of beautiful patterns sent to her from this office upon receipt of 50 cents. We shall be pleased to print the directions she offers.

Narrow Edging.—Mrs. M. C. Powers sends a pretty sample of correct less and sample process. where is the man?

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES. ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Mr. D. P. Todd, of the Nantical Almanae Office, Washington, sends to The Observatory a brief communication, in which he says: "As astronomers may like to observe a somewhat rare, as well as important, phenomenon of Jupiter's Satellite II., namely, the preopposition reappearance from eclipse, I inclose herewith the predicted time of these phenomena at the approaching quadrature. The Satellite remains visible only a few minutes, close to the disk, and the times of disappearance by occultation are also given." to print the directions she offers.

Narrow Edging.—Mrs. M. C. Powers sends a pretty sample of narrow lace, and writes: "Inclosed is a specimen of edging which is my own invention, but which, like many other inventions, may be known to others. Take Barbour's linen thread, No. 100, and fine needles.

Cast on 10 stitches, and knit back plain.

Ist row: Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over twice, knit 4, narrow, and with the left needle draw 4 stitches over the narrowed stitch.

2d row: Slip 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1 (or make three stitches on the loop), knit therest plain.

3d row: Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit the rest plain. ance by occultation are also given."

Second Eclipse Reappear- | Second Occultation Dis-

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and talk with you to aid lengths. I know not well how Chelsea lies from the Parish Church of Kensington; but it is within sight of the latter that we are to be; and some "trysting-tree" (do you know so much Scotch!) is already getting into leaf, as yet unconscious of its future honor, between these two suburbs of Babylon. Some days too we will walk the whole day long, in wide excursion; you lecturing me on the phenomena of the region, which to you are native; my best amusement is walking; I like, as well as Hadrian himself, to mete out my world with steps of my own, and so take possession of it. But if to this you add Speach! Is not Speech defined to be cheerfuller than Light, and the eldest Daughter of Heaven! I mean articulate discourse of reason, that comes from the internal heavenly part of us; not the comes from the internal heavenly part of us; not the comes from mo deeper than the palate of the mouth; which it is the saddest of all things to listen to, a thing that fills one alternately with sorrow and indignation, and at last almost with a kind of horror and terror. As if the world were a hage Bedlam; and the sacred Speech of men had become an marticulate jargon of hungry cawing rooks!

We haid down your description of your house as the model our kind friend vas to aim at; how far we have prospered will be seen. In rent it appears we are nearly on a par; we also anticipate quiet, and some visitations of the heavenly air; but for the rest, ours will be no "high wainscotted dwelling," like Homer's and yours; no some new-fangled brickbooth, which will tremble at every step, on which no four-footed thing can stand but only three-footed; such as "Holland Street, Kensington," in this year of grace, can be expected to yield. I shall have some little crib for my Books and Writing-table, and so do the best that may be. Inmamerable, immeasurable vague forebodings hang over me as I write; mean travelling carriage, and if waterfalls can be utilized the cost of working these railways can be further diminished. It seems probable that such railways can be usefully and economically constructed to facilitate the traffic in crowded

incl necessary to develop a certain power on the travelling carriage, and if waterfalls can be utilized the cost of working these railways can be included the cost of working these railways can be included the cost of working these railways can be included the cost of working these railways can be usefully and economically constructed to facilitate the traffic in crowded streets, or in situations where local circumstances favor their application. From all that has been done during the last few years it is evident that the art of transmitting power by electricity has advanced rapidly, and that its practical application is continually gaining ground.

PRESERVING THE BRAIN.

A brain, preserved and metallized by the galvanoplastic method, was lately presented to the French Academy of Medicine, on behalf of Dr. Ore, of Bordeaux. Dr. Ore's method (which preserves the brain entire) is briefly as follows: The brain, having been so arranged that the circumvolutions are well separate, by introducing cotton wicks into the fissares, and so that the preserving liquid may penetrate the ventricles, is kept about a month in alcohol at 90° so as to acquire good consistency; the wicks are then taken out. The brain is now plunged for ten minutes in an alcoholic solution of intract of silver (100 grains per litre of alcohol), and carefully drained in air. Next, it is transferred to a case in which sulphuretted hydrogen is liberated, and it takes a dark hue, owing to formation of a surface deposit of sulphide of silver. In about twenty minutes it is taken out, and after exposure a quarter of an hour in air, it is put in the galvanoplastic cell, where it soon assumes a fine metallic aspect.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

3 The approach of the Electrical Exhibition at Paris seems already to have, instilled an universal and action and research the preserving and ready to have, instilled an universal and ready to ha grace, can be expected to yield. I shall have some little crib for my Books and Writing-table, and so do the best that may be. Immemerable, immeasurable vague forebodings hang over me as I write; meanwhile there is one good assurance; the feeling that it was a duty, almost a necessity. My Dame, too, is full of resolution for the enterprise, and whatsoever may follow it; so, Forward in God's name!

I have seen nothing of you for a long time except what of the "Delicacies of Pigdriving" my Examiner once gave me. [A humorous article by Hunt in The Companion, No. 12, "On the Graces and Anxieties of Figdriving."] A rost tickling thing; not a word of which I can remember, only the whole fact of it, pictured in such subquizzleal sweet-acid geniality of mockery, stands here, and, among smaller and greater things, will stand. ... The starting of your Journal [Leigh Hunt's Loudon Journal] was a glad event for me..... I am writing nothing; reading, above all things, my old Homer and Froiegomena enough;—the old song itself with a moet singular delight. Fancy me as reading till you see me; then must another scene open. Your Newspapers will interest me; as for the unbappy Sarior none can detest him more than my present self; there are some ten pages fused and harmonious; the rest is only welded one even agglomerated, and may be thrown to the swine.

All salutations from us both! ralete et nos amate!

From The London Deily News.

Days of kit inspections, reviews, or grand parades are fearful nuisances to the privates, for if anything goes wrong examples are made right and left without any nice discrimination in the choice of the victims. Hacklander, in his amusing military reminiscences, relates how once at a review passed during the summer manocuvres by a prince of the blood, an unfortunate fusilier, stepping on a molehill, stumbled, and for a moment threw his company out of line as it marched past the saluting flag. The mistake was not noticed by the colonel of the regiment; but at the close of the review the Prince, after addressing his sincerest compliments to the generals of the dillerent army corps, said, laughing to one or them: "I am sorry, general, that the only mistake of the day should have loccurred in your corps. I hope that poor fusilier ridid into burt himself." "What fusilier?" asked the general, and then he was told of the stumble on the molehill.

Gloomy and furious, the general presently assembled his colonels and assailed them with bitter reproaches: "Gentlemen, thanks to you my corps is the only one that disgraced itself to-day." The colonels, angry and ashamed, lurried off to their captains: "Gentlemen, thanks to you, my regiment has become the laughing-stock of the service," Each captain, thereapon summoning his licutenants and sergeants, exclaimed: "Thanks to you, gentlemen, my company has this day incurred the special censure of His Royal Highness. "The truth was that the Prince had been so pleased with the review that ne had granted ihe whole army three days' rest; but these three days, which were to have brought relaxation to the men, were spent in extra drills, polishing, furbishing and fatigues, which almost knocked the life and spirit out of them, and of course the punishment lists were full. The approach of the Electrical Exhibition at seems already to have instilled an unusual degree of vigor into all electrical develop-ments. Experiments were recently made at the Grand Opera in Paris in the transmission through the microphone of the musical part of the representation, with results that are described as marvellous. The modulations of the voice and the concerted pieces were distinctly heard and distinguished, to the admiration of the distinct and the concerted pieces. the distant andience. A demonstration of this character is expected to form a regular feature at the coming Electrical Exposition, where a special hall will be provided, whence visitors will be able to enjoy the representations at the Opera House without leaving the place. La Nature foresees the day when music will be

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

A GEOLOGICAL SUGGESTION.

Mr. E. W. Hilgard has an article in the July number of The American Journal of Science on "The Later Tertiary of the Gulf of Mexico." After discussing the geology of the north side of the Gulf, the writer adds: The map of soundings (which illustrates the article) exhibits very strikingly the analogy of the relation of the Gulf Stream on the one hand, and the basin of the Gulf on the other. The eastern shores of both fall off steeply into deep water, while the Gulfward shores are bordered by the shelf, 100 to 130 miles in width, which breaks off into

NEW COPYING PROCESS.

NEW COPYING PROCESS.

This is done by means of a pad, which is prepared with glue, glycerine and water, in the same manner as for the hectograph, but with a larger proportion of glue. For writing or drawing a concentrated solution of alum is used, colored with a little aniline to render the writing visible. Before using the pad is damped by means of a wet sponge, and this moisture is permitted to remain a few minutes. The writing may now be applied, and upon removing it, after a short time, the lines will be transferred to the pad. A small quantity of printer's ink is applied with a rubber roller and will be taken up by the etched lines only. An impression is obtained by pressing moistened paper over the lines with the palm of the hand. The pad must be inked for each copy, but a great number may be made from the same etching or transfer.

THE WELL,

Dark and cool the water lies honored well; In the o'd time-honored well; Down deep the backet flies, And how often, who can tell!

For the schoolboy, hot with play. For the laborer tired with toil, For the traveller on his way, Doth the tireless rope uncoil.

And how often, who can tell ? Or, who first the gracious draught Drew up from the bounteons well? Or, who sunk the ancient shaft?

They are dust, who slaked their thirst At the little silver fount. In the wild woods, where it first Called the huntsman to dismount;

They are dust, the pioneers. Who the strong-armed forest broke, Where the old well now appears. Where now curls the village smoke.

So shall we within the vale With our children's children dwell, But the waters ne'er shall fail In the old time-honored well.

SOUTHERN GIRLS. Helen Campbell in The Boston Herald.

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and the woman who thinks of something else than her foot or her hands, or the prettiest thing to be sail next, runs the risk of hearing: "Yes, but somehow she isn't sweet, you know."

YOUNG WHEWELL AT SCHOOL.

From the" Life of William Whewell." Prom the "Life of William Whewell."

The rate at which Whewell mastered both English grammar and Latin accidence was a marvel, and before the year was out he had moved upward into the class including my eldest brother, Higgin (Bishop of Limerick and of Derry), and a dozen boys of the same age. Then it was that the head master, noting to them the ease with which Whewell mastered the exercises and the lessons, raised the tale and the standard. Out of school I remember remonstrances on this fashion: "Now, Whewell, if you say more than twenty lines of Virgil to-day, we'll wallop you."

Nature foresees the day when music will be sent around by the wires to assembly-rooms, and we will be able to "turn it on" by adjusting a commutator, as we now get water by turning a faucet.

DINOCERAS MIRABILE.

Professor O. C. Marsh gives, in The American Journal of Science, a brief description of the restoration of one of the extinct gigantic mammals discovered by him in 1870 in the middle Eocene of Wyoming. This order has been say more than twenty lines of Virgil to-day, we'll wallop you."

But that was easier said than done. I have seen him with his back to the churchyard wall, flooring first one, then another of the "wallopers" and at last public opinion in the school interposed. "Any two of you may take Whewell in a fair stand-up fight, but we won't have more at him at once." After the fate of the first pair, a second was not found willing. My mother thought "it was extensely ungrateful in that boy Whewell" to have discovered both eyes of her eldest so shockingly. But Mr. Rowley said, "Boys will be boys," and he always let them fight it fairly out.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW REVISION.—A correspondent at Princeton makes some good points in the following letter in regard to a surrender which he claims that the revisers made and which he regards as gratuitons: "The great objection to the new revision," he writes, "seems to be that it does not revise enough. The enormous sacrifice of a version that ruled even in hostile pulpits and that had imbedded itself in our literature and in our earliest thought, is attempted for the sake of changes the whole aggregate of which would not pay for a tenth of the disturbing influence. By a singular fatality, the changes where they become grave are often mistaken. That, in the eleventh chapter of the Hebrews: 'Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for,' is either false, for faith is not assurance; or tritting, if it means that faith is a form of confidence; and certainly ruinous, for it takes over the same contains the confidence of the principal of the confidence of the confide assurance; or trilling, if it means that faith is a form of confidence; and certainly ruinous, for it takes one of the finest passages in the Bible and just completely throws it away. The old version is, 'The substance of things hoped for'; and it will not do to say, We have to follow the Greek, for the Greek means 'substance' twenty times where it means 'assurance' once. In the new revision the whole trifles shamefully; in the old version we have the grand thought that faith is not a mere theoretic trusting to a deliverance, but the substance of trusting to a deliverance, but the substance of the thing hoped for, itself. That is, we hope for heaven, and heaven to the Christian means holiness, and faith is the beginning of holiness. In other words, faith, like hope or like patience, holmess, and faith is the beginning of holmess. In other words, faith, like hope or like patience, is the exercise of the bettered nature, and, as such, the 'evidence' of the truth, as that in which is seen the reality of blessedness. King James's people chose the simplest rendering (hypostasis, 'substance'), and thereby enunciated one of the very noblest lessons. But our object is with another text. Who would ever dream that a body of such men would weaken the claim of inspiration, and just at such a moment? Grammar and precedent might demand it, but neither of these can be appealed to. Our old version reads: 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God' (Second Timothy, iii., 16). The revisers have it: 'Every Scripture inspired of God.' A man would feel sure they had some reason for such a surrender. But when we come to seek it, it is of the shadowiest kind. Ellicott is with them, and so is Alford; but, of course, that cannot decide. Our old version distinctly avers: 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine and reproof.' The new version, with no various reading to appeal to, takes the whole grin out of the sentence and is profitable for doctrine and reproof.' The new version, with no various reading to appeal to, takes the whole grip out of the sentence, and though 'holy Scriptures' were just mentioned (verse 15) to shew what Scriptures were meant, reads' Every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable.' The change is hard to bear. I open the 'Confession,' and this is the text appealed to. I look at other symbols, and this text comes first. It has been the very pièce de résistance in the whole polemic. And when I see it cut down by a family of our friends, I cannot contain my wonder. By a singular see it cut down by a family of our friends, I cannot contain my wonder. By a singular Providence, the previous epistle to Timothy has a like grammar. We read in the old version: 'Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused if it be received with thanksgiving' (ii., 3). Why not read: 'Every good creature of God is also nothing to be refused'? Believers in a verbal inspiration, which, after all, means nothing but a plenary care of God to have the Bible true in all that it professes, must feel exceedingly pained that the uprooting of the old book, itself a dismal price, should buy for us trivial changes, like 'footstool of His feet' for 'His footstool' (Matthew v., 35), with even one such gratuitous surrender

visitors, who take a great interest in all they see and hear. They are fond of music. We have often had a crowd gathered round as eager listeners to Mr. Hutley playing his melodeon. By and by we hope to be able to preach and speak to them freely in their own tongue the wonderful love of Christ."

The new Immanuel Baptist Church of Chi The new Immanuel Baptist Church of Chi-cage, the paster of hach is Dr. Lorimer, was formally organized a few days ago. The so-ciety will build a church on the site formerly occupied by the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, with which the most of its members were connected. The Committee on Covenant and Articles of Faith presented its report, which was adopted. The articles of faith are made up of texts from the Bible, some of the verses be-ing taken from the authorized and others from the revised version of the New Testagaent. Dr. Lorimer stated that he had yet to take \$10,000 in order to complete the church, and subscripin order to complete the church, and subscrip-tions to a considerable amount were received.

Princess Eugenie, the sister of Oscar II, King of Sweden, is deeply interested in the promotion of Christianity in the northern part of Scandanavia. Recently she organized a society of ladies at Stockholm who devote their time and means to the Lapland mission. She has also written and sent letters to ladies of her accurate in order to some the personnent. quaintance in order to secure the permanent establishment of this society. She has formed at her castle a sewing school which labors solely for missionary objects, and has organized a bazaar which she has supplied with articles of her own make-paintings and needlework-in order to gain means to promote this missionary

More than twenty ministers in the home cir-cuits of English Methodism have died since the close of the last conference in August. The London correspondent of The Christian Advo London correspondent of *The Christian Advo-*cate in an account of the death of the Rev. W.
O. Simpson, who is called "the foremost lecturer and one of the most popular preachers in
English Methodism," says: "Our foremost
men are fast passing away in a manner most
admonitory, and it is becoming a matter of
serious consideration and earnest prayer, seeing
that when they are gone we find out that the
chief cause is overwork and over-anview." chief cause is overwork and over-anxiety respecting that work."

A protest against the toleration within the Church of England of any doctrines or practices which favor the restoration of the Romish mass or any imitation of it, and of any reintroduction of the confessional or any assumption of sacerdotal pretensions on the part of the clergy in the ministration of the word and sacraments, has been signed by 24,000 lay members of the Church of England and sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop in acknowledging the receipt of the pe-

tition calls it "an important paper," and promises to give it his serious consideration

The condition of the Presbyterian Church of The condition of the Presbyterian Church of Canrda was well set forth recently, at one of the sessions of the Seventh General Assembly, at Kingston, by the Rev. Dr. Torrance, of Guelph, who read the report of the statistics committee. This report shows that the number of pastoral charges is 730, an increase in one year of fifteen, or, adding those of Manitona, 767, an increase of twenty-seven. Including thirty-two in Manitoba, there are 685 Presbyterian ministers in Canada, a gain of twenty-six. Reports were received from 916 congregations and mission stations. There were 11,123 communicants received into the Church during the year. The total contributions for all purposes amounted to \$1,245,495.

The seventy-minth annual meeting of the General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts was held recently at Springfield. There was a large attendance of clergymen and laymen. The Rev. Dr. T. D. Fiske, of Newburyport, presided. Among the addresses was one by the Rev. A. H. Plumb, of Boston Highlands, on "Our Church Work—Its Deficiencies." President Seelye, of Amherst College, presided at the meeting of the Home Missionary Society. The total receipts of the society last year were \$68,409, an increase of \$1,527 over the year before.

Theological students who attend the post-graduate course at the Andover Theological Seminary next year will listen to lectures upon topics of current interest. Among the subjects that are to be discussed are the revised version of the New Testament and the vir vs of Professor Robertson Smith respecting the composition of the Pentateuch. Modern schools of preaching, the doctrine of inspiration and Sunday-school work are also topics that will engage the attention of the students.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, the paston The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, the pastor of the Central Tabernacle, Brooklyn, preached in his old church, the Howard Presbyterian, in San Francisco, a few Sundays ago, and received a warm welcome from his old friends and parishioners. One of his hearers at least thought that he did not seem to be a day older than when he left San Francisco ten years ago. He preached two sermons, the church being filled to its utmost capacity both in the morning and evening.

The Earl of Shaftesbury recently opened an attractive bazaar and fancy fair at the City Terminus Hotel, London, in aid of the Institution of the Daughters of Missionaries, which was founded forty-two years ago. The hall in which the fair was held was transformed for the occasion by cunning devices into a Japanese village, and the illusion was heightened by many of the ladies who presided at the stalls appearing in Japanese costumes. appearing in Japanese costumes.

There are eighteen Methodist churches in There are eighteen Methodist churches in Cincinnati, with a membership of nearly 4,000. The aggregate amount paid last year by these churches for ministerial support, including their proportion of the salaries of two presiding elders, whose districts about equally divide the city, and exclusive of house-rent, was \$25,689 70. The highest salary was \$2,500, and the lowest was \$385, the average being \$1,427 10.

The Church of the Holy Apostles, in Philadelphia, which was organized hearly fourteen years ago by the Rev. Drs. Phillips Brooks and S. E. Appleton, now has 450 communicants, seventy-nine officers and teachers of Sunday-schools, and 887 scholars. The Sunday-school library contains nearly 700 and the parish library 900 books. The Rev. Charles D. Cooke is the rector.

According to a correspondent of *The National Baptist*, there are more than 700,000 colored members of Baptist churches in the United States. In South Carolina, Georgia and Eastern Texas three of the Sunday-school missionaries of the Baptist Publication Society report that 152 Sunday-schools were organized last year.

Considerable discussion has been caused in England owing to the fact that in North Wales the Roman Catholic communities which were expelled from France have established a large number of monastic houses. Within a radius of twenty-five miles from Wrexham there are seven of these orders.

The United Presbyterian Church in this coun try contains 704 ministers. There are 814 congregations, with a total membership of 82,937. Last year 818 members joined the church. The contributions last year amounted to \$853,541, an average of \$10 74 for each

ceived \$421,137, and issued 509,000,000 pages of printed matter. The Baptist foreign missions received \$313,774 and the home missions \$235,032, an increase of nearly onethird over last year.

The Baptist Publication Society last year re

The denomination known as the United Brethren in Christ has five bishops, 2,242 churches, and 160,000 members. The total membership of its Sunday-schools is 190,000. The general conference of the Church was recently held at Lisbon, Iowa.

The members of the General Baptist Minis terial Fraternal Association of England have decided to establish a "Preachers' Institute" for the purpose of training young men as evan-gelists and lay preachers, under the presidency of the Rev. John Clifford.

There are 243 Congregational churches in Maine, which have a membership of 21,239, the additions during the last year having numbered 605. The home expenses of the churches amounted to \$179,725, and the total contribu-tions to \$41,111.

Congregationalism seems to flourish in the West as well as in New-England. Thirty-two churches have been organized in Michigan in

Statistics from eleven States show that while there are in them 749 vacant Presbyterian churches, there are only 351 ministers without congregations.

It is said that in the last twenty years more than 13,000 Indians in British America have than 13,000 Indians in British America have been received into the Church of England,

The Methodist Church has forty-five colleges

and theological seminaries in this country. Bishop Scott, the senior bishop of the Methodist Church, is seventy-nine years of age.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

A judicious pastor and a sensible cheir always

A judicious paster and a sensible choir always agree—if in no other way, by a compromise. There can, however, be but one head. The paster knows what he is aiming at in the service. He knows what verses should be song and what contred, if any. He knows the state of feeling he hopes, by the help of the Holy Spirit, to produce by his discourse and Scripture readings and public invacations. A choir "independent of the paster" is a monster, as much as a bookkeeper or salesman independent of his principal. Great descretion is necessary in the itineracy. The minister comes and finds the choir. He who has a disturbance with a choir is like unto a man going into a hornet's nest. A wise old woman said that "if Satan tried in vain to break into a peaceful, happy church, before he utterly gave it up he would try to climb in over the singing seats." But it is better to have some trouble (always as little as possible) than to stand lorever in fear of a choir, certain that the service will be spoiled if they are left to themselves, and certain of trouble if a suggestion be made.—[The Christian Advocate.] Christian Advocate.

Who can doubt that if every Congregational pastor were fairly supported, and every Congregational church refieved of all pecuniary obligation, other than that involved in the yearly discharge of current obligations to God and its pastor, it would be easy to awaken an interest in, and call forth a response to, all wider and more distant operations of the kingdom of God? Let our English brethren go forward and demonstrate this, and we will follow not far behind; for the curse of ill-paid and unpaid pastors, and church debts, blocks the wheels of advance among us quite as sorrowfully as among them. Let us have a solid foundation upon and from which to work.—[The Congregationalist. Who can doubt that if every Congregational

We have heard of a race-boat made so narrow and We have heard of a race-boat made so narrow and so easy to overset, that the carsmen had to part their hair in the middle before they took their seats in it, so as to keep it in trim. Even so there are some churches, some little churches, in which the pastor needs to walk very circumspectly, so as not to put more weight on one side than the other. It is a very great mistake to suppose that it takes more grace and skill to manage a large church than a small one. Far otherwise. The largest man is needed for the smallest place.—[The Religious Herald.